In a statement issued in Shanghai Dr. Sun took exception to the italicized words at the conclusion of the last paragraph, but admitted that he was in favour of £f a policy looking towards a close rapprochement with those two Powers."

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It may be recalled that in May, 1914, Dr. Sun in a letter which has been quoted *in extenso* on a previous page, wrote to Count Okuma virtually offering to make China into a Japanese protectorate in return for her assistance to him in his campaign against Yuan Shih-kai. In June, 1920, when the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was under consideration, he stated in an interview that he was uncompromisingly opposed to this course, on the ground that it wTould mean a Japanese hegemony over Asia. "I am deadly opposed to any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," he said, "because it is detrimental to China. . . If it was argued that Japan unbound by the Alliance, would be able to do harm in India, how much more harm would be done if China became dominated by Japan.'' He favoured, as an alternative, an Anglo-Chinese alliance, which would enable both countries to resist Japan.

In November, 1922, he gave an interview to the Shanghai Correspondent of the Japanese newspaper,

Jiji, in the course of which he asserted that "In joining in the world war on the side of the Allied Powers Japan failed to utilize a golden opportunity of making Asia exclusive for the Asiatics, and herself 'the leader of the Orient/ " He declared that he had written to Mr. Inukai, leader of the